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A RARE COLEOPTERA PAPER OF T. W. HARRIS

BY GEORGE M. GREENE

Since beginning the compilation of a verified catalog of North American Coleoptera (October 24th, 1901), the author, being a resident of Philadelphia, has done most of the work at the Academy of Natural Sciences. Occasionally I could not find a paper or work and the majority of those wanting I found in Washington, D. C., on my periodical visits there. I have finally reached the conclusion that it is, indeed, a rare book on entomology (especially the older ones) that is not in the Academy building (which also houses the library of The American Entomological Society). To date I know of only three that are not to be found in libraries in North America.

I have recently had the opportunity to check some descriptions not verified before, and in doing so it was necessary to refer to a certain rare publication, which I thought worth while to transcribe for the Coleopterists less fortunate than one who is able to examine the original. For those who can use this in the future it can be found in the Congressional Library QH1N335.¹

It is a small volume, the title page of which reads: "Transactions of the Natural History Society of Hartford. Number One. Printed for the Society. Hartford: Case, Tiffany & Co., Printers. MDCCCXXXVI." I believe one volume only was published.

With the exception of two letters, the first sixty-four pages are taken up with "An Address to the Citizens of Hartford, on the Birth-day of Linnæus: May 24th, 1836. In behalf of the objects of the Natural History Society; formed October 8, 1835." By Samuel Farmar Jarvis, D. D.

On page 65 appears: "Characteristics of some previously described North American Coleopterous Insects, and descriptions of others which appear to be new, in the Collection of Mr. Abraham

¹ Since writing the above I have secured a copy of this which had the plate missing—a photograph was made from the one in Washington and the complete volume is now in the library of The American Entomological Society.

Halsey: By T. W. Harris, M. D., Librarian of Harvard University. Communicated Dec. 23, 1835," which concludes the volume.

In this are described twenty-seven species of which twelve, Nos. 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24 and 27, are new. Following is a résumé, including synonyms and notes as given and complete descriptions of those new. Parenthetical remarks after each species are mine.

Page 65. "1. CLIVINA QUADRIMACULATA, *Pal. de Beauvois. Scarites (Clivina) quadrimaculata, Palisot de Beauvois.*—Insectes, p. 107. Pl. 15, fig. 6. *Clivina bipustulata* ? *F. var. Say.* Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. ii. p. 20-21. *C. bipustulata, F. Dejean.* Species. Vol. i. p. 417. *C. quadrimaculata, Pal. de Beauv. Say.* Descriptions, Harmony. p. 5.—Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. iv. p. 415. *Halsey's Collection*, No. 11." (This is 275 [Henshaw], *Clivina bipustulata* Fabr.)

Page 66. "2. CLIVINA SPHÆRICOLLIS, *Say. C. sphaericollis, Say.* Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. ii. p. 23. *Halsey's Collection*, No. 10. Must belong to M. Bonelli's genus *DYSCHIRIUS.*" (This is 237 [Henshaw], *Dyschirius sphaericollis* Say.)

Page 67. "3. CHLÆNIUS ÆSTIVUS ? *Say. C. æstivus ? Say.* Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. ii. p. 62. *Halsey's Collection*, No. 16. Two females." (This is 1003 [Henshaw], *C. æstivus* Say.)

Page 67. "4. COLYMBETES STAGNINUS, *Say. C. stagninus, Say.* Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. ii. p. 100. *Halsey's Collection*, No. 38, 1 female." (This is 1417 [Henshaw], *Agabus stagninus* Say.)

Page 68. "5. COLYMBETES GLYPHICUS, *Say. C. glyphicus, Say.* Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. ii. p. 99. *Halsey's Collection*, No. 39. One male." (This is 1402 [Henshaw], *Copelatus glyphicus* Say.)

Page 69. "6. OXYTELUS RUGULOSUS ? *Say. O. rugulosus ? Say.* Descriptions, Harmony. p. 47.—Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. iv. p. 460. *Halsey's Collection*, No. 46." (This is 2750 [Henshaw], *O. rugosus* Fabr.)

Page 70. "7. TACHYPORUS MÆSTUS, *Say. T. mæstus, Say.* Descriptions, Harmony. p. 53.—Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. iv. p. 466. *Halsey's Collection*, No. 202." (This is 2648 [Henshaw], *Conosoma crassum* Grav.)

Page 70. "8. ELATER MILITARIS. Plate I, fig. 1.

"Black; elytra whitish, outer edge and elongated sutural spot behind black.

"Length 30 hundredths of an inch.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 58.

"Body black. Clypeus moderate, depressed, rounded at tip. Antennæ piceous, not much longer than the thorax, not very robust; second and third joints obconical, nearly globular, much smaller than either of the succeeding ones; the second rather shorter and thicker than the third; the fourth and remaining joints to the last triangular, and equal; terminal joint regularly oval. Thorax short, and with the head minutely punctured, polished, black; hairs

thin, inconspicuous; posterior angles carinated, very slightly excurved, acute. Scutellum convex, acute and slightly elevated behind. Elytra whitish, with striae of dilated punctures; the exterior edge black, and an elongated black spot upon the suture, widest behind, and suddenly attenuated before the middle, extending in a mere line [page 71] nearly to the scutellum. Feet piceous; tarsal joints progressively shorter and smaller to the last, not lobed beneath; claws simple.

"This apparently new species nearly resembles the *lugubris* of M. Pal. de Beauvois in form; but it is a much smaller insect; the thorax is more polished, with the punctures less apparent, the hinder margin not so deeply emarginated for the base of the elytra, and the posterior angles rather more excurved. The elytra, taken together, are widest just before the middle, and are not so much contracted until towards the tip. The antennae and tarsi are widely different in these two species." (This is 4231 [Henshaw], *E. militaris* Harris.)

Page 71. "9. *ELATER RUBRICOLLIS*, *Herbst*. *E. rubricollis*, *Herbst*. Käfer. vol. x. p. 49, Plate 162, fig. 6. *E. rubricollis*, *Melsheimer's Cat. Say*. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sciences, Phil. vol. iii. p. 177. *E. verticinus*, *Beauvois*, *Say*. Annals Lyceum, New York, vol. i. p. 268. *E. rubricollis*, *Herbst*, *Say*. Descriptions, Harmony. p. 71. *Cabinet of the Boston Society of Nat. Hist.* No. 918. [Page 72.] From New Hampshire. Inhabits New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Illinois." "It is, without doubt, the true *rubricollis* of M. Herbst. Mr. Say³ says that 'it is the *verticinus*, Beauvois,' also, and that he 'does not know which [name] has the priority.'⁴ It is not to be found described in the 12 *livraisons* of M. Pal. de Beauvois's 'Insectes,' the last of which was published in 1818; and as Herbst published the 10th volume of his work in 1806, the name *rubricollis*, given by him, has undoubtedly the priority, over that of *verticinus*." (This is 4229 [Henshaw], *E. rubricollis* Herbst.)

Page 72. "10. *EUCNEMIS TRIANGULARIS*, *Say*. [Page 73] *Elatér triangularis*, *Say*. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. vol. iii. p. 170. *Euenemis*⁵ *triangularis*, *Say*. Ms. No. 13. *Eucnemis longulus*, *Dejean*, according to *Leconte*. *Halsey's Collection*, No. 69. Inhabits New Hampshire, Indiana, Missouri, &c. The variety, indicated, in the Journal Academy Nat. Sc., as having the elytra striated and dull rufous at base, has been separated and described as a distinct species, in Mr. Say's Manuscripts, under the name of *Eucnemis humeralis*. Besides these two species, Mr. Say refers to the [page 74] same genus his *Elaters muscidus*, *unicolor*, and *clypeatus*, his *Melasis ruficornis*, and eight new species, inhabiting the United States." (This is a misidentification = 4050 [Henshaw], *Microhagus subsinuatus* LeC.)

Page 74. "11. *LAMPYRIS NIGRICANS*, *Say*. *L. nigricans*, *Say*. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. vol. iii. p. 179. *Halsey's Collection*, No. 77a." (This is 4818 [Henshaw], *Lucidota nigricans* Say.)

³ Annals New York Lyceum, vol. i. p. 268, under *E. collaris*.

⁴ See his "Descriptions of new species of North American Insects, &c." printed at Harmony, Indiana, from 1829 to 1834, p. 71.

⁵ This is correct—*Euenemis* not *Eucnemis*. (G. M. G.)

Page 74. "12. *LAMPYRIS DECIPIENS*. Plate I, fig. 2.

"Brownish black or fuscous; lateral dilated margins of the thorax rosaceous, or sanguineo-rufous; tip of the abdomen immaculate.

"Length from 22 to 26 hundredths of an inch.

"*L. decipiens*, Harris, Catalogue, p. 500.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 77.

"Body oblong, nearly linear, brownish black, opaque. Antennæ nearly linear, slightly dilated and subcompressed; terminal almost as long as the penultimate joint, linear, obtuse at tip. Thorax polished black from the base to the front edge, the dilated and depressed lateral margins above and beneath rosaceous in recent and sanguineo-rufous in old specimens. Elytra brownish black, opaque, minutely granulated, and with two slightly elevated lines. Abdomen entirely black beneath.

"Inhabits Massachusetts."

[Page 75] "Differs from *L. nigricans* in not having the lateral margin as well as the disc of the thorax black, in the form of the last joint of the antennæ, &c. &c. It somewhat resembles *L. laticornis*, Fabricius, a much larger and proportionally broader species, which has more dilated antennæ, and the sides of the last abdominal segment yellowish white both above and beneath." (This is 4820 [Henshaw], *Lucidota decipiens* Harris.)

Page 75. "13. *ANOBIUM PELTATUM*.

"Reddish brown, sericeous; thorax transverse, obsoletely carinated in the middle of the base; elytral striæ impunctured, slender, not profound.

"Length from 17 to 18 hundredths of an inch.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 221, male and female.

"Last three joints of the antennæ in the male oblong-oval, not much elongated; remaining joints triangular, dilated, serrate. In the female the joints of the antennæ are proportionally shorter than those of the male, the two or three basal ones transverse, the rest progressively longer but all triangular, except the last, which is oblong-oval. Thorax transverse, not abruptly contracted before, basal edge slightly bisinuated, basal angles wanting, margin regularly rounded from the base to the anterior angles, which was subacute; disc not very convex, with an abbreviated, almost obsolete carina near the base. Elytra sericeous, with faintly impressed, slender striæ, which are impunctured; the outer and inner ones (as in most other species) coalescing at the tip. Tarsal joints short, stout; the first long-obconic, longer than either of the others; the second about two thirds the length of the first, obconic; third and fourth subtransverse, each produced beneath in the form of a cordiform lobe; the fourth emarginated above to receive the fifth joint, which is longer than the penultimate, attenuated at base, gibbous at the end, and terminated laterally by very small simple claws."

[Page 76] "This species differs from the *carinatum*, of Mr. Say, in having the thorax shorter and wider both at base and tip, the striæ of the elytra much less deeply impressed and impunctured, &c. &c. It approaches nearer to *tenuestriatum*, Say, which, however, is much smaller, and has punctured striæ.

"The tarsi of the *peltatum* are short and thick, like those of the *striatum*, Fabricius, and *carinatum*, Say; but the penultimate and antepenultimate

joints are obviously lobed beneath, as they are in *XYLETINUS sericeus*, Say. The antennæ of this last insect hardly warrant its being severed from the genus *ANOBIUM*; they resemble considerably those of our *peltatus*, but the last three joints are not so distinctly elongated." (This is 5292 [Henshaw], *Xyletinus peltatus* Harris.)

Page 76. "14. *HISTER OBTUSATUS*. Plate I, fig. 3.

"Black, immaculate; head with a transverse stria; thorax with two entire lateral striæ; each elytron obsoletely indented in the middle of the base, transversely punctured at tip, with an entire marginal, oblique abbreviated humeral, four entire and two abbreviated dorsal striæ; anterior tibiæ six-toothed on the outer edge.

"Length 36 hundredths, breadth 24 hundredths of an inch.

"*H. unicolor* ? *F. Say*. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. vol. v. p. 33.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 83.

"Body oblong oval, very obtuse before and behind, polished black, immaculate. External thoracic stria not abbreviated, but uniting behind with the inner one. Marginal and abbreviated oblique humeral striæ of the elytra very distinct; within the latter four dorsal striæ, the third of which has an obsolete indentation near its origin; the fourth beginning a little further from the base than the [page 77] third; the subsutural stria obsolete from the base nearly to the middle; the stria between it and the fourth dorsal has an arcuated rudiment near the base of the elytron, is discontinued from thence to behind the middle, and is abbreviated before the termination of the other dorsal striæ. A transverse series of obsolete punctures connects the posterior terminations of the second dorsal and subsutural striæ. Last abdominal segment very obtusely rounded, and, with the penultimate, exposed, and densely punctured. Anterior tibiæ six-toothed on the outer edge, the terminal tooth emarginated, and a minute tooth on the truncated tip just within the emarginated tooth.

"Is not this the species named *unicolor*, F. by Mr. Say, in his remarks on *H. depurator* in the Journal Acad. Nat. Sciences? The *unicolor* is described by Fabricius as having the anterior tibiæ tridentate, and the elytra obliquely tri-striated; characters which do not justify us in applying the same name to our insect, which agrees no better with the *unicolor* described by M. Boitard in the 'Manuel d'Entomologie.'" (This is 3480 [Henshaw], *H. interruptus* Beauv.)

Page 77. "15. *TROX CAPILLARIS*, *Say*. *T. capillaris*, *Say*. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. vol. iii. p. 238. *Halsey's Collection*, No. 97." (This is 5622 [Henshaw], *T. capillaris* Say.)

Page 78. "*TANYMECUS LACÆNA*, *Herbst*. *Curculio lacæna*, *Herbst*. Käfer, vol. vii. p. 350. Pl. 100. fig. 10. *T. lacæna* ? *Herbst*. *Say*. Curculionites, p. 9, No. 1. *Halsey's Collection*, No. —."

Page 80. "17. *CENTRINUS* ? *DILECTUS*. Plate I, fig. 4.

"Punctured, and with brassy scales; scutel whitish; third joint of the antennæ twice as long as the fourth.

"Length, exclusive of the rostrum, 20 hundredths of an inch.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 165.

"Body piceous black, densely punctured, and with elongated, brassy yellow scales. Head retracted to the eyes within the thorax, indented at the base of the rostrum. Rostrum as long as the head and thorax, slender, almost filiform, arcuated, slightly dilated over the origin of the antennæ, piceous, minutely and remotely punctured. Antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, piceous, club rufous; third joint (second of the funiculus,) two thirds the length of the preceding, and twice the length of the following joint. Thorax, in the middle, longitudinally elevated, or almost carinated, covered with linear-lanceolate scales, which converge from the sides towards the central carina. Elytra with acute, remotely punctured striae, and flat interstitial lines, each one of which is covered with large, superficial, confluent punctures, and three series of linear-lanceolate scales; an oblique elevation or callus before the tip of each elytron. Body, beneath, more densely covered with whiter, shorter, oval scales. Breast, before the anterior legs widely indented, not canaliculate, unarmed."

[Page 81] "See the remarks under the following species." (This is 8920 [Henshaw], *C. dilectus* Harris.)

Page 81. "18. CENTRINUS SUTOR. Plate I, fig. 5.

"Black, punctured; scutel with white, and body with yellowish, linear scales; third and fourth joints of the antennæ together shorter than the second, subequal.

"Length, exclusive of the rostrum, 9 hundredths of an inch.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 167.

"Body black, densely punctured, and with linear-lanceolate yellowish or dirty white scales. Head indented at the base of the rostrum, retracted to the eyes within the thorax. Rostrum rather longer than the head and thorax, slender, arcuated, slightly dilated in the middle. Antennæ inserted just behind the middle of the rostrum; second joint (first of the funiculus,) longer than the third and fourth taken together; the fourth joint rather shorter than the third. Thorax obtusely carinated, covered with linear scales converging towards the central carina. Elytra with acute, remotely punctured striae, and flat, confluent but vaguely punctured interstitial lines, on each of which are three rows of linear scales. Scutel and posterior lobe of the thorax, in front of it, with white scales. Body, beneath, more densely covered with oval, whitish scales. Breast deeply and widely indented before the anterior legs, not canaliculate, but with a long, pendent spine in front of each of the anterior coxæ.

"This insect and the preceding one are evidently closely related. They agree in form of the head, rostrum, thorax, and body: the eyes, in both, are large, oval, not prominent, but rather flat, separated above only by the base of the slender rostrum, and below by a still narrower space. The thorax is conical, nearly as long as it is wide, tubulated before, without lobes behind the eyes, bisinuated behind, and produced in the middle of the base before the [Page 82] scutel. The elytra, taken together, are triangular, broadest at base, with prominent shoulders, attenuated behind, the tip not truncated nor obtusely rounded, but subacute, and each with a callus before the apex. The hinder legs are wider apart than the two other pairs; the tibiæ are truncated and with an exceedingly minute hook at the inside of the extremity; and the thighs are unarmed." (This is 8928 [Henshaw], *Geræus picumnis* Herbst.)

"The characters of the genus *CENTRINUS*, as laid down by M. Schoenherr, do not all apply to these insects, which have not 'the rostrum as long as the body,' nor 'the eyes distant,' nor 'the thorax almost double the width of its length'; and 'the club of the antennæ' is not very distinctly 'acuminated.' The antennæ of the *sutor* approach nearest to the description of those of *CENTRINUS*, but in the *dilectus*, the third joint is longer than it is represented to be in this genus. Notwithstanding these discrepancies there is no other in which they can be so properly arranged.

"From *BARIDIUS*, they differ in the form of the body, which is not rhomboidal, nor rounded behind, nor with the anal segment exposed; and the antennal joints are more elongated, and not so closely connected. They remind one (particularly the *dilectus*,) of the genus *BALANINUS*, in general form, color, and length of the rostrum; but cannot be referred to it on account of the structure of the breast, differences in the antennæ, and other essential characters."

Page 82. "19. *TOMICUS* ? *PUSILLUS*.

"Dark chestnut; head with erect hairs; thorax tuberculated before; posterior declivity of the elytra scabrous and hairy; antennæ and feet honey-yellow.

"Length 6 hundredths of an inch.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 260.

"Dark chestnut-brown. Head covered with long, erect [page 83] hairs. Thorax with short hairs, intermixed with elevated, thick points, which are larger in front and sloping backwards, smaller behind, and disappearing before the middle, behind which the thorax is minutely punctured and subglabrous. Elytra subglabrous, minutely punctured, rough on the posterior declivity, which is covered with short hairs or bristles arranged in longitudinal rows. Antennæ and feet brownish yellow, the club of the former paler.

"This minute insect probably belongs to the genus *TOMICUS*, but, being gummed on card, it could not be sufficiently examined. The body is cylindrical, obtuse and obliquely truncated behind. The club of the antennæ oval, compressed, three-jointed; the joints transverse, the last one semicircular and largest. The anterior tibiæ, the only ones which could be seen, were not very much dilated, and had a number of small teeth on the outer edge." (This is 9062 [Henshaw], *Pityophthorus minutissimus* Zimm.)

Page 83. "20. *PRIONUS LÆVIGATUS*. Plate I, fig. 6.

"Chestnut-brown, subglabrous; thorax three-toothed; the last two joints of the maxillary palpi nearly equal; breast, in both sexes, hairy.

"Length from 1 inch and 12 hundredths to 1 inch and 52 hundredths of an inch.

"*P. lævigatus*, Harris. Catalogue, p. —.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 227. A male.

"*Cabinet of the Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* No. 1362. male, No. 1360. female.

"Body chestnut-brown, smooth. Head confluent punctured, channelled longitudinally between the eyes; last joint of the maxillary palpi thicker but not much longer than the preceding one. Thorax short, transverse, minutely punctured; lateral margin horizontal, somewhat dilated, with a prominent reflected tooth on the anterior angle and middle; the hinder angles slightly

produced in [page 84] the form of a nearly rectangular, short tooth. Scutellum not obtusely and regularly rounded at tip, but subacute. Elytra elongated, somewhat oblong-quadrate, a little narrowed behind, slightly dilated at the middle of the sides, glabrous, not rugose, but with minute superficial punctures, and two longitudinal nearly obsolete elevated lines on each; sutural tip with a prominent spine. Body beneath glabrous, obsoletely punctured; breast with short, silky, yellowish hairs. Legs glabrous, and with small, distant punctures. Antennæ, in both sexes, with the same number of joints; in the male the third and following joints are dilated, produced beneath, and imbricated, but not emarginated at their tips; in the female they are long-obconic, compressed, slender. Last ventral segment of the male deeply indented.

"This large species differs from the *brevicornis*, F. in not having the elytra rugose nor confluent punctured; it is also of a more elongated shape, not so much narrowed behind, the thorax shorter, the anterior tooth of which is much more and the posterior one rather less prominent, and the terminal aculeus of each elytron longer. The *brevicornis* is of a much darker color, and is easily distinguished from it by its corrugated elytra. The *levigatus* bears a closer resemblance to the *imbricornis*, L., but the antennæ of the male, like those of the female, have only twelve joints, and the joints are not so large, and so closely imbricated. The color is the same in both, and they are nearly equally smooth; but the elytra of the *imbricornis* are not very distinctly aculeated. Our species probably approaches to the *palparis*, Say, which is described as being black, with the last joint of the maxillary palpi very conspicuously longer than the preceding joint." (This is 5960 [Henshaw], *P. pocularis* Dalman.)

Page 84. "21. *CLYTUS NOBILIS*. Plate I, fig. 7.

"Black, thorax immaculate; each elytron with a large [page 85] yellow spot at base, a minute one on the outer margin behind the shoulder, a larger one before the middle, a transverse, slightly arcuated, slender band across the middle, and between this and the tip two spots transversely united.

"Length from 80 to 90 hundredths of an inch.

"*C. nobilis*, Harris. Catalogue, p. —.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 226.

"*Cabinet of the Boston Society, Nat. Hist.* No. —.

"This fine and strongly characterized species varies considerably in the size and distinctness of the elytral spots. Of five specimens, known to me, three have the arcuated band interrupted into three transverse spots, which, however, run together. In one there was the addition of a small, transverse, very faint spot just before the tip of each elytron; and, in another, the band and all the spots were obsolete, except the round one before the middle of the disc. Four of these specimens were taken upon Blue Hill in Massachusetts; Mr. Halsey's specimen was captured in Hartford, Connecticut.

"It is closely related to the *CLYTUS speciosus*, first described by Mr. Say in the Appendix to Keating's 'Narrative of Major Long's Expedition to the source of the St. Peter's River, &c.'; subsequently described and figured in his 'American Entomology'; and still more recently a figure of it has been published in

Griffith's Translation of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, under the name of *CLYTUS Hayii*, G. R. Gray. The last name, of course, must sink into a synonyme. The *speciosus*, besides being larger, has the thorax fasciated, and the elytral bands and spots differently arranged, and is otherwise sufficiently distinct from our *C. nobilis*." (This is 6174 [Henshaw], *Calloides nobilis* Harris.)

Page 85. "22. *STENOCORUS* ? *LINEARIS*. Plate I, fig. 8.

"Testaceous; elytra paler, elongated-linear, separately [page 86] subacuminated; antennæ pilose; thorax unarmed, abruptly constricted behind.

"Length from 44 to 57 hundredths of an inch.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 140.

"Body testaceous, pilose. Head with a longitudinal impressed line. Antennæ a little longer than the body, joints elongated-cylindrical, terminal one obtusely rounded at tip, and nearly as long and large as the preceding one; all of them pilose. Thorax a little wider than the head, longer than broad, rounded at the sides, abruptly contracted behind, granulated, pilose, and with an impressed dorsal line. Elytra paler than the head and thorax, pilose, elongated linear, rugose, or confluent punctured as seen under a microscope, and with three slightly elevated lines; at tip each abruptly and triangularly narrowed on both sides, with the apex obtuse. Body beneath somewhat glabrous, sparingly pilose. Thighs simple; tibiæ and tarsi slender.

"Entirely distinct as to the form of the thorax and termination of the elytra from our other species of *STENOCORUS*, to which genus I have doubtfully referred it. Compared with the *STENOCORUS rigidus*, of Mr. Say, which has also the elytra entire or simply subacuminate at tip, it is a much more slender species, the antennæ not spined as in that insect, the thorax is differently shaped, and the color is not decidedly ferruginous, but of a dirty reddish yellow. I have seen only two specimens, one of which was captured in Louisiana." (This is 6017 [Henshaw], *Oeme rigida* Say.

Page 86. "23. *LAMIA* (*ACANTHOCINUS*?) *OBSOLETA*, *Olivier*."

(Page 87) "*L. obsoleta*, *Olivier*, Entomol. 4, No. 67, p. 130, pl. 13, fig. 90.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 121." (This is 6445 [Henshaw], *Acanthocinus obsoletus* Oliv.)

Page 88. "24. *LAMIA* (*MESOSA*) *FASCICULARIS*. Plate I, fig. 9.

"Thorax white; elytra pale brown, variegated with dusky spots and elevated fasciculated points, whitish at base, and with an oblique whitish band behind the middle.

"Length 35 hundredths of an inch.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 231.

"Head with a longitudinal impressed line on the front, sulcated between the antennæ, which are rather longer than the body, and pale rufous, blackish at the tip of each joint. Thorax whitish, transverse, contracted abruptly behind, gradually before, punctured at the sides, and across the base and tip, rather unequal, with a small tubercle before the middle and one behind it, an impressed short line in the middle of the base; lateral spines replaced by a slightly elevated tubercle on each side. Elytra pale brown, punctured; humeral angles oblique; a faint whitish band across the base, and a more distinct, oblique one,

bordered behind with black, sloping forwards at the suture, just behind the middle; sides between the base and bands dusky; a small blackish spot near the suture behind the band, and another further back and contiguous to the outer margin; a subsutural series of small, fasciculated, black points, another on the middle of each elytron, and several rather larger scattered over the surface, particularly towards the base, near the middle of which are two much more prominent than the rest; tips of the elytra obliquely truncated. Body, beneath, dusky or chocolate brown, densely covered at the sides of the breast, and sparsely on the abdomen with short, ashen-colored hairs. Thighs blackish brown at base, ashen at tip; tibiae ashen, with a narrow blackish band on the middle and a broad one at tip; tarsi blackish.

"This species closely resembles *L. macula*, Say, which is much more convex, or not so much depressed, proportionally shorter and thicker, with a rather narrower, more [page 89] cylindrical thorax, with the punctures of the elytra more dilated, without the elevated fasciculated points at the base, besides other characters which sufficiently distinguish it from the *fascicularis*. *LAMIA alpha*, Say, is a smaller, more slender, more parallel species, with the dorsal fascia much more oblique, &c." (This is 6428 [Henshaw], *Liopus fascicularis* Harris.)

Page 89. "25. *MOLORCHUS MELLITUS*, Say.

"*M. mellitus*, Say, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. vol. i. p. 194.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 263. A female." This is a variety of *mellitus* which is described. (This is 6225 [Henshaw], *Necydalis mellitus* Say.)

Page 89. "26. *CRYPTOCEPHALUS CANELLUS* ? *Fabricius*. Plate I, fig. 10."

[Page 90] "*C. canellus* ? *F.* Eleuth. vol. ii. p. 52. *C. cinctus* ? *F.* Entom. Syst. vol. i. part 2. p. 63. *Halsey's Collection*, No. 176.

"This insect agrees better with the description of the *cinctus* than with that of the *canellus*. M. Fabricius says that the former inhabits South America and the latter Carolina. It may be a variety of the *canellus* in which the two black spots run together and unite with the black suture. Under this impression, and because it is a North American species, I have described it under the name of *canellus*, with a doubt however as to its identity. It has the form of *COLASPIS quercus*, S." (This is *Typophorus canellus* Fabr.)

Page 90. "27. *GALERUCA* (ADIMONIA) *CRISTATA*. Plate I, fig. 11.

"Black; thorax rufous with a black disc and two impressed spots; elytra with the margin dilated, a lateral elevated and an abbreviated impressed line.

"Length from 17 to 19 hundredths of an inch.

"*G. A. unicolor*, Harris, Catalogue, p. —.

"*Halsey's Collection*, No. 218.

"Black, above and beneath. Front, between the antennae carinated, vertex indented. Antennae about two-thirds the length of the body; first joint obconic, second globose, third very short obconic, the two together shorter than the fourth, which, with the following ones, is elong- [page 91] ated obconic; terminal joint oblong-ovate, acuminate. Thorax impunctured, quadrate, glabrous, rather broader than long, slightly contracted behind, the lateral edges acute; convex, black from the anterior to the posterior margin, sides more or less obscurely rufous; a deep indentation each side of the centre.

Elytra purplish black, confluent but not deeply punctured, oblong quadrate, rounded behind, with the lateral margin horizontally dilated, and elevated on the edge, a submarginal elevated line beginning at the humerus, and on a short, longitudinal furrow within the elevated line; base with an obsolete tubercular elevation in the middle; suture slightly elevated. Breast, abdomen beneath, and feet deep black.

"This species probably bears a close resemblance to the *atripennis*, S., which has the thorax and body beneath rufous.

"The specific name *unicolor* was applied to specimens in which the rufous color of the sides of the thorax was indistinct or obsolete. It is, however, inappropriate, and is therefore changed." (This is 6891 [Henshaw], *Diabrotica atripennis* Say.)

TRANS. AM. ENT. SOC., XLIV.